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MAY 28th.

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PHILIP CARLTON, Manager.

THE DECISIVE BATTLE
A SURVEY.

[BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL REPPINGTON.]

The progress made by the German Armies during the day of March 25th, and the failure of the Western Allies to stem the on-coming tide, bring the combatants back to the old positions of June, 1916, or nearly to them. But there is, of course, this great difference, that in 1916 we were not inferior in numbers or armament, whereas now we have at least 100 German divisions on the British front, or nearly as many as there were on the whole Western front in the early days of 1916.

The general object of the enemy in attacking us is now completely exposed. Any further success on his part may lead to some grave decisions. The primary interest of the Western Allies is not to allow their Armies to be separated, but to retire, if retire they must, on a common alignment and in close co-operation. However much to be regretted, loss of ground may be, it would be a much greater loss were the Allies driven apart by a German wedge introduced between them, and a temporary loss of towns, villages, or even parts can be weighed in the balance against the necessity for maintaining our common front intact. At present we can still hope that we shall not be compelled to abandon anything of real consequence.

Our 1st and 2nd Armies have not yet been mentioned in the reports from the front. Not more than one French Army, and only part of it, has yet taken a hand in the great game, and some 30 British divisions, fighting steadily back, have employed and have wasted the strength of three times that number. All the mere will French and British reserves, when they are thrown into the battle, be likely to alter the complexion of affairs.

There is no present indication of a second German blow at any point. The question whether German forces remain to deliver such second blow is still an open one. As more and more German divisions become located on the British front, the likelihood of some other great attack and the smaller become the force which can be allocated to arrive even from quite distant regions, and if this time has been well employed the tide ought soon to turn. With so many German troops accumulated on such a comparatively narrow front, with the heavy losses suffered, the ravaged country, the broken bridges, and the difficulties of billeting and supply, the German Staff, good though it usually is, has been set a hard task, and with every fresh German division thrown into the fight the remaining velocity of the whole diminishes. We must not certainly underrate the German successes already gained, nor the confidence born of successes, but the exhilaration of success is mitigated when, every few miles back, the British troops are found again in position, firm in countenance, and determined to make every advance of the enemy most costly.

The reason why the German Higher Command has resorted to despatch attacks in the West and has not begun the campaign by feints and strong attacks in distant theatres and against Italy, in order to set our reserves crawling all over the world in response to cries for help, is not very easy to fathom. It may be due to the notorious disinclination of governing circles in Austria to continue the war, and to the exhaustion of Turkey and Bulgaria after their long years of recent belligerency. Or, again, it may be due to the sentiment of the people of Germany that they have had fighting and privations enough. Many reports from trustworthy quarters agree that the middle and lower classes in Germany are on the verge of starvation, and the only reason why our Press does not bank upon this information is because they have constantly done so before and have been as constantly disappointed. The serious strikes in Germany of late were certainly due to want of food, and all these causes combined may have induced, and indeed compelled, the German Command to seek for a violent and a speedy decision in the West.

Our game, against this strong hand which Germany is playing, is to hold the Franco-British Armies together, to keep cool heads, to go back, if necessary, but to go back all together, preventing at all costs the enemy from separating us, offering him no weak flanks, and constantly presenting him with that parallel order of battle which is, of all horrors, the horror which the German strategist hates the most. We could well wish that this game might be played out in some other country than long-suffering, much-tried France, but circumstances are inexorable, and we must fight where we stand until day by day the enemy becomes more exhausted and the steadily-increasing weight of the American Armies tells its tale.

I do not wish to refer now to the terrible responsibilities which our War Cabinet have incurred by their past blunders and neglect. The moment for returning to this subject has not yet come. Nothing that they can do now can retrieve for many months to come the faults of omission and commission which lie at their door. But I hope, in their natural anxiety to appear to be doing something and to be busy, they will not

commit fresh follies. I should consider it a folly to throw into this boiling cauldron of a great battle the youths between eighteen and nineteen now in training at home. I hope that the Government will recall Sir William Robertson and restore him to his old position with his former powers, since he possesses the entire confidence of our Armies and the whole country knows now that he was right and the War Cabinet wrong.

Two months ago I outlined the measures necessary for our security, and the War Cabinet ignored them. Now at least they must act. Parliament should be assembled at once. The age limit must be extended to 55. The hundreds of thousands of young men of military age in sheltered occupations must be called up and replaced by older men, and by women. The Service Acts must be extended to Ireland. All troops, so far as is consistent with our commitment and local defensive requirements, must be brought home from distant theatres. Finally, the mobile battalions of Volunteers must be embodied for service at home. The Ministers of War and National Service must be instructed to proceed on these lines, and there must be no delay.

I hope that the entire conduct of the war in France will be left to General Pétain and Sir Douglas Haig, subject to Mr. Clemenceau's supervision, and that the War Cabinet, who have conclusively proved their incompetence in military affairs, will not interfere with them, nor delay for one instant any decisions which they may take. We are up against the hardest task of our history, and all those slightly superficial, and unsteady characters, who have brought our affairs to their present pass must stand aside, and leave the conduct of war to those who understand.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE GREAT "DORA" CASE
[BY TWELVE MEN.]

It was after the war, and I had a seat in the Old Bailey to hear the great "Dora" (the Defence of the Realm Act) case.

Excitement was tremendous; public feeling against the prisoner was intense. No counsel could be prevailed upon to defend her. Even the Bench was reputed to be prejudiced.

A hiss went through the court when the prisoner appeared in the dock, a saturnine woman of puritanical aspect. The indictment against the prisoner was that she, commonly known as Dora Blank (or by the vulgar as Blank Dora), had, since August, 1914, committed numerous outrages upon the King's Houses. That she had entered countless private homes, emptying cupboards, turning out lights, pulling down blinds, ransacking dustbins, and, in short, behaving like a bandit. (Loud cheers in court.)

"But," continued counsel for the prosecution (working himself up into a passion when he remembered his own sufferings in the matter of five units of electricity over his allowance), whatever have been the indignities committed upon the King's Houses, (cheers in court) in private homes, they are as nothing compared with her outrages upon the citizen in his general life. On almost every day of the great war the prisoner perpetrated some infringement of his liberty, some curtailment of his movements, his pleasures, his diet, his drink, his dress, or his disposition of his own soul." (Cheers.)

Counsel said then that he proposed calling only one witness, John Smith, merchant, of the City of London, whose evidence was typical of the forty million witnesses he was prepared to call should the court so insist (four jurymen were here removed in a state of syncope).

John Smith, a thin and miserable-looking man, then deposed that in August, 1914, he was a florid, healthy man, weighing fourteen stone. The prisoner, commoner of the City, then came forward, "commandeering" half of the horses and motor-cars that he used in his business. A few months afterwards she seized his business premises. A few weeks later she seized his stock-in-trade at his temporary premises and made an embargo against his further dealings with his own particular merchandise. She next seized his temporary premises. He opened new premises and embarked in a new business; she did the same with that. He was compelled to sell up his home and live with his family in a cheap hotel. Pursuing him, the prisoner seized the hotel and three other hotels that he consecutively moved into. He took to sleeping in the public parks; the prisoner then seized the parks and built sheds upon them.

Reduced to want, the witness adopted the trade of itinerant photographer, at seaside resorts; the prisoner, still pursuing him, seized his camera. He obtained employment on a milk round; she took his milk round and gave it to the employee of another firm. Driven to distraction, the witness harangued the public upon his wrongs; she imprisoned him for endeavouring to depress the spirit of the nation and of our Allies. Seeking a better world, he tried to commit suicide by putting in his mouth a rubber tube adjusted to a gas jet; she seized him and imprisoned him for wasting gas and "trying to enter, without a permit, a forbidden area." Finally, the prisoner, pretending to take pity on him, but obviously thinking his own experiences would be valuable, employed him as an inspector to harry other people.

The witness caused amusement by asking for the restoration of fourteen pounds of tinmed meats that he had surrendered to the prisoner in February, 1918.

Asked if she had anything to say in her defence, the prisoner mumbled something about having "done it all for the best."

The judge summed up; the jury returned a verdict of Guilty.

The judge then passed sentence, and, amid a scene of indescribable excitement (the whole court standing on its head), he said: "Prisoner Dora, you have been convicted by a jury of your fellow-countrymen of the most lengthy and miserable series of outrages ever committed by a woman. The sentence of this court is that you be taken from here to the place whence you came (uproar and cries of 'Where?'), and that you be fed on your own 'clauses'—one clause a day—for the term of your natural life."

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(Continued at foot of next column.)

"FORCE TO THE UTMOST."
WE WILL FIGHT IT THROUGH.

PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO COUNT CZERNIN.

President Wilson formally inaugurated the campaign in favour of the Third Liberty Loan at Baltimore, on April 6th, with an address delivered in the same hall in which he was first nominated for the Presidency. The President carried an audience of 15,000 persons with him throughout his speech. The applause was tumultuous when he exposed Germany's duplicity in her peace overtures and when he referred scathingly to her "cheap" triumph in Russia. When, accepting Germany's challenge, he demanded that force should be met by force, the crowd rose as one man and cheered wildly and long.

The President said:—
The reasons for this great war, the reason why it had to come, the need to fight it through, and the issues that hang upon its outcome are more clearly disclosed now than ever before. It is easy to see just what this particular loan means, because the cause we are fighting for stands more sharply revealed than at any previous crisis of the moment. We are fighting for the principle of self-determination. The man who knows least can now see plainly how the cause of justice, stands, and what the imperishable thing is he is asked to invest in. Men in America may be more sure than they ever were before that the cause is their own, and that if it should be lost their own great nation's place and mission in the world would be lost with it.

I call you to witness, my fellow-countrymen, that at no stage of this terrible business have I judged the purposes of Germany intemperately. I should be ashamed in the presence of affairs so grave, so fraught with the destinies of mankind throughout all the world, to speak with treachery, to use the weak language of hatred or vindictive purpose. We must judge as we would be judged. I have sought to learn the object Germany has in this war, and to deal as frankly with them as I wished them to deal with me. I have laid bare our own ideals, our own purposes, without reserve or doubtful phrase, and have asked them to say as plainly what it is that they seek. We have ourselves proposed no injustice, no aggression. We are ready whenever the final reckoning is needed to be just to the German people, to deal fairly with the German power, as with all others. There can be no difference between peoples in the final judgment if it is indeed to be a righteous judgment. To propose anything but justice even-handed and dispassionate, justice to Germany at any time whatever the outcome of the war, would be to renounce and dishonour our own cause. For we ask nothing that we are not willing to accord. It has been with this intention that I have sought to learn from those who spoke for Germany whether it was justice or domination and the execution of their own will upon the other nations of the world that the German leaders were seeking. They have answered in unmistakable terms. They have avowed that it was not justice but domination and the unhindered execution of their own will.

REAL RULERS OF GERMANY.
The avowal has not come from Germany's statesmen. It has come from her military leaders, who are her real rulers. Her statesmen have said that they wished peace, and were ready to discuss its terms whenever their opponents were willing to sit down at the conference table with them. Her present Chancellor has said—in indefinite and uncertain terms indeed and in phrases that often seem to deny their own meaning, but with much plainness as he thought prudent—that he believed that peace should be based upon the principles which we had declared would be our own in the final settlement. At Brest-Litovsk her civilian delegates spoke in similar terms, professed their desire to conclude a fair peace and accord to the peoples with whose fortunes they were dealing the right to choose their own alliances. But those who act for Germany and exhibit her purpose in execution proclaimed a very different conclusion. We cannot mistake what they have done—in Russia, in Finland, in the Ukraine, in Rumania. The real test of their justice and fair play has come. From this we may judge the rest. They are a nation which no brave or gallant nation can long take pride. A great people helpless by their own act lies for the time at their mercy. Their fair professions are forgotten. They nowhere set up justice, but everywhere impose their power and exploit everything for their own use and aggrandisement; and the peoples of conquered provinces are invited to be free under their dominion.

Are we not justified in believing that they would do the same things at their Western front if they were not there face to face with armies whom even their countless divisions cannot overcome? If when they have felt their check to be final they should propose favourable and equitable terms with regard to Belgium and France and Italy, could they blame us if we concluded that they did so only to assure themselves of a free hand in Russia and the East? Their purpose is undoubtedly to make all the Slavic peoples, all the free and ambitious nations of the Balkan Peninsula, all the lands that Turkey has dominated and misruled subject to their will and ambition, and build upon that dominion an empire of force upon which they fancy that they can then erect an empire of gain and commercial supremacy—an empire as hostile to the Americas as to the Europe which it will overawe—an empire which will ultimately master Persia, India, and the peoples of the Far East. In such a programme our ideals, the ideals of justice and humanity and liberty, the principle of the free self-determination of nations upon which all the modern world insists, can play no part. They are rejected for the sake of power, for the principle that the strong must rule the weak, that trade must follow the flag, whether those to whom it is taken welcome it or not, that the peoples of the world are to be made subjects to the patronage and overlordship of those who have the power to enforce it.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ENGINEER HEROES.

HOW A SHIP WAS SAVED.

It is difficult for those who live in the security of an island to form any conception of the perils which are incurred, even under normal conditions, in conducting the country's sea trade; storm, fog, mechanical defects, which will develop in the best found ship, all contribute to render the sailor's life hazardous. But in war time, especially in such a war as this, when the enemy has thrown even the conventions of the winds, his dangers and difficulties are increased out of all measure. But his heroism has proved itself equal to the call, and the engineers, rank among the gallant and the brave, and their staffs work below deck, fully and seriously of the fact that if their ship be struck by a torpedo their chance of escape is small, and yet they stick to their posts of duty with a devotion and courage beyond all praise.

At one of our great seaports the story is told of the manner in which a fine ship of the British Mercantile Marine was saved last summer. Early one morning a submarine was sighted about four miles away. The enemy opened fire to which the merchant ship replied. Three of the engineers were on duty below, and the other assisted with one of the guns. As soon as the alarm was given speed was increased, and the merchantman, replying to every shot, gradually increased the distance separating the two vessels. The desperate chase lasted for over an hour, and then the enemy disappeared.

But the ship, as events were to show, was not yet out of danger, for shortly before noon, though no submarine was seen, the streak of a torpedo was noticed by the captain. The helm was put over at once, but the ship was struck about the engine-room. It was at once apparent that great injury had been done. The captain, however, was unwilling to believe that the position was hopeless. Careless for himself, he ordered the boats to be lowered, and the crew took their places. In the meantime the first engineer had remained in the engine-room, after the firemen had left, in order to shut off steam, open the safety-valves, and take other precautions. The machinery was not injured, but the engine-room bulkhead had been bulged in, and the tunnel side was leaking. A report was made to the captain, and together the two officers examined the damage. It was at last decided to await developments, as it was conjectured that the submarine was probably still watching through its periscope. This proved to be the fact, for shortly afterwards the shadow of the enemy vessel was seen on the starboard bow. The captain of the merchant ship, nothing daunted, boldly ordered his crew, regarding officers as the best form of defence. The first engineer worked the engines, and the three other engineer officers attended to the fires, a scratch crew of five patriotic men. For a period of an hour the ship proceeded at slow speed, towing the boats, the submarine in the meantime apparently waiting, with the assurance that the damaged vessel would sink. But at last a patrol vessel appeared, and then a course was steered to a neutral harbour. The danger was not, however, past, for it was still uncertain whether the ship could be kept afloat. Anxious to ascertain if anything further could be done, the four engineer officers in turn crept along the tunnel to open the hold bilge valve and examine the shaft bearings. Later on the engine-room bilge suction became choked. The first engineer, unwearied by all he had already done, gave several times the order to stop, without success, to open the strum box. Failing in this, he determined to saw the pipe off below the tank top; he completed this task while standing up to his neck in water. The ship was thus saved.

THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.
That programme once carried out, America and all who care or dare to stand with her must arm and prepare themselves to contest the mastery of the world, a mastery in which the rights of common men, the rights of women, and of all who are weak must for the time being be trodden underfoot and disregarded, and the old age struggle for freedom and right begin again at its beginning. Everything that America has lived for and loved and grown great to vindicate and bring to a glorious realisation, will have fallen in utter ruin, and the gates of mercy once more pitilessly shut upon mankind. The thing is preposterous and impossible; and yet is not that what the whole course and action of the German armies has meant wherever they have moved? It does not matter even in the moment of utter disillusionment to judge harshly or unrighteously. I judge only what the German arms have accomplished with unpitied thoroughness throughout every fair region they have touched.

What, then, are we to do? For myself, I am ready, ready still, ready even now, to discuss a fair and just and honest peace at any time that it is sincerely proposed—a peace in which the strong and the weak shall fare alike. But the answer, when I proposed such a peace came from the German commanders in Russia, and I cannot mistake the meaning of the answer. I accept the challenge. I know that you accept it. All the world shall know that you accept it. It shall appear in the utter sacrifice and self-forgetfulness with which we shall give all that we love and all that we shall give to the world and make it fit for free men like ourselves to live in. This now is the meaning of all that we do. Let everything that we say, my fellow-countrymen, everything that we henceforth plan and accomplish, ring true to this response, all the majesty and might of our concerted power shall fill the thought and utterly defeat the force of those who flout and misproud what we honour and hold dear. Germany has once more said that force and force alone shall decide whether justice and peace shall reign in the affairs of men, whether right as America conceives it, or domination as she conceives it, shall determine the destinies of mankind. There is, therefore, but one response possible from us—force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust.

THE FRAWLEY COMPANY. "SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPALE."

When the Frawley Company opened their season at the Theatre Royal just over a week ago they produced a most amusing farce which proved an unqualified success and established their reputation immediately. The result has been apparent in the booking returns, for every evening the theatre has been crowded. Since the initial performance, however, until Saturday evening, the Company have, curiously enough, given us nothing but a succession of melodramas. The pieces have been well-staged and unusually well received, but there has been a general feeling that a little lighter fare would be welcome. The exciting escapades of American "crooks" soon begin to pall and people do not go to the theatre to have their withers wrung by seeing the heroine shot in tragic circumstances when the thermometer is registering something over 80 degrees Fahrenheit. These tense dramatic situations may be very well in the winter, but too many of them should be avoided during the summer months.

Probably the management have come to realise this. In any case, on Saturday evening, although they could not tear themselves away entirely from the scenes of murder and mystery, they gave them in the form of burlesque, so that when the shooting began and the beautiful lady blackmailer collapsed into a chair with a bullet through the heart, and the lights went down and the gang of desperadoes began to whisper excitedly among themselves as to the best course to pursue to escape the clutches of the law, the audience was not unduly distressed. The prologue had warned us that a sensational novelist in an upstairs room was writing a book against time for a wager, and we knew that the scenes depicted were, in some way, the outcome of his vivid imagination. This method of treating the subject, of course, permitted those touches of exaggeration which properly brought the whole performance into the region of farce and allowed the audience to enjoy it thoroughly.

As we have before intimated, the Frawley Company is a good one all round, and we do not think they will have any cause to regret their visit to Hongkong on the ground that they have not received a full measure of support from the public here. We would venture to predict, however, that had a slightly less competent combination produced the same series of plays for a week on end they would have gone away, if not broken-hearted, at any rate with empty pockets. A little of the drama is appreciated, but the small British communities in the tropics do not, as a rule, care for a long course of it.

THE CLOSING OF THE MONTH OF MARY.

The Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception has been gaily decorated with flowers and foliage throughout the month. Yesterday (Sunday) was appointed for the celebration of the closing of the "Month of Mary." High solemn Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Procurator of the Italian Mission, Father Banchi, assisted by a deacon and sub-deacon. Bishop Pazzoni was present wearing his Pontifical robes. The choir of St. Joseph's College, assisted by local amateurs, splendidly rendered the vocal music, and the last Benediction was bestowed upon the congregation by the Bishop.

In the evening at about 5 o'clock the magnificent Statue of the Immaculate Conception was borne in procession round the Cathedral accompanied by six conferees. Everyone present bore a souvenir in the shape of a small blue ribbon on which a beautiful image of Regina Pacis was neatly printed with a special prayer taken from the Raccolta, which was recited in silence by the congregation. This souvenir was the gift of a devotee. The band of the "Societade Filarmonica" played the processional march. After the procession the Rev. Fr. Jayme R. Martins, of Macao, delivered an eloquent sermon on the "Glories of Mary," exhorting the congregation to intercede with the Virgin Mother of God for peace all over the world. The Litany of the Blessed Virgin (in which Regina Pacis was included) was sung by the choir, followed by the Benediction of the Holy Sacrament and the singing of *Laudate Dominum*. The Committee held a reception in the Mission Hall at which refreshments were dispensed to the guests, the bandmen and singers. The gathering dispersed after 7 p.m.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF WAX.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of 29 lbs. of wax. Defendant said a boatman gave him the wax to carry, promising to return for it in an hour or so.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$10, with the alternative of two weeks' hard labour.

A WOMAN SMUGGLER.

A Chinese woman was charged with smuggling tobacco and samhu into the Colony.

Defendant related a very ingenious tale of having been molested by some men in Canton, who, after rendering her unconscious, made her the medium for smuggling the articles.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$22.

A BROTHER TO THE RESCUE.

A Chinese was charged with being a stowaway on board the s.s. *Fatshan*.

It was stated that defendant was found after the boat had left Canton.

Defendant said he went on board to meet a friend, who had promised to pay his expenses. The friend, however, did not turn up.

Defendant's brother, who was in Court, said he was willing to pay the passage money, and Mr. J. R. Wood accordingly discharged prisoner.

HONGKONG BISCUIT FACTORY.

The operation, under experts brought from the United States, of the modern biscuit factory at Hongkong began early in the year. The machinery, which was purchased in the United States, includes an automatic oven and other machines, aggregating about \$200,000 in value, and is installed in a large building in the outskirts of the Colony.

Mr. G. E. Anderson, the American Consul-General at Hongkong, in making a report on this new enterprise, writes:—The factory management proposes to commence the manufacture of 150 varieties of cakes, crackers, and biscuits, including not only standard foreign-style products usually sold in this market in tins and embracing English and to some extent, American products which have been sold on this market of native cakes such as moon cakes, birthday cakes, and similar goods.

The factory starts operations at a time particularly fortunate to compete with imported products. The cheapest English or American biscuits are retailing in Hongkong for not less than 70 cents local currency per pound tin, while they can be manufactured in Hongkong at a very much lower figure. The factory will be maintained under American experts until local managers and employees can be taught thoroughly to manufacture a high-grade foreign-style product.

AMERICAN RED CROSS ACTIVITIES IN CANTON.

A pageant of the Red Cross will be held under the auspices of the Canton Chapter of the American Red Cross on the Tennis Courts, Shamene, on Thursday, at 4.30 p.m., when a special feature will be made of "Spirit of the World," "Spirit of the Red Cross," Red Cross activities, "The Chinese Flood Sufferers," "The Belgian Sufferers," and "Wounded Soldiers." One hundred people will take part in the performance. A drive for 100,000 Associate members is now taking place in Canton. This is a part of the present drive which is going on in the U.S.A. for 100,000,000 gold dollars. A grand parade of 3,000 students and others took place on Saturday, followed by a large mass meeting at the Canton Volunteer Headquarters. Bands, floats, school divisions, sailors, marines, civilians, etc., were all represented in the parade.

Yesterday was Red Cross Sunday. All the churches in Kwangtung Province held special services at which appeals were made on behalf of Red Cross work. Tomorrow, all schools will hold meetings and a campaign for membership in the American Red Cross.

NEW ERA IN PALESTINE.

Although our occupation only dates back four months, the very atmosphere of this region seems to have undergone a change. Distress has vanished, and misery, sickness, and fear no longer linger on the threshold of the towns and villages. Everywhere there is evidence of reviving industry and prosperity. What has contributed more than anything else to immediate relief has been the employment of thousands of natives upon the repair of roads. Everybody realises that a new era has dawned for the land. The bedouins can graze their flocks in peace and security, husbandmen can till the soil with the knowledge that they will not be robbed of the fruit of their labour. The railway to Egypt will ensure the easy disposal of their surplus yield and the means of satisfying their wants as regards imports from abroad.—*Brewer*.

PEKING NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PEKING, May 13th.

POLITICAL.
Curiously enough, although there is nothing official on which to base discussions, the all-absorbing topic is the Sino-Japanese negotiations. An agreement has been reached. When the Cabinet assembled to consider the document, it was understood that Ministers should endorse it and give it the sanction required to make it a legal instrument, but the Minister for Foreign Affairs does not possess such a yielding disposition. Naturally mild-mannered, courteous, and polite, Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang is an ideal diplomat. But he is more than a diplomat; he is above all a patriot. He is one of the few present-day leaders with the interests of the country at heart. Consequently he declined to attend the Cabinet to pass a document of which he could not entirely approve. It appeared as if a deadlock had thus been reached, but, fortunately, the Premier agreed to Mr. Lu's contention, and scrutiny of the documents was permitted, with the result that Mr. Lu suggested several amendments. The Chinese now plead that their wishes should be respected. One alteration should be noted. Whereas the catalogue of Japanese demands—perhaps "suggestions" is the better word—embraced military control, police control, financial control, iron and coal monopolies, and increased privileges in Mongolia, it is understood that some modification has been effected. Chinese newspapers, however, continue to criticise the Government for withholding information regarding the negotiations, to which the Government reply that it is unusual to publish details until negotiations are completed. Then, and only then, should the instrument be made public if deemed expedient. This view may be accepted as representing the practice in these war times, but, as conditions in the Far East are altogether different from those prevailing in Europe, it is doubtful if its expediency can be proved by the Peking Cabinet. The vernacular Press argue that as the threatened menace from German activity in Siberia has not materialised, and is not likely to materialise, the need for military co-operation between China and Japan does not exist. Therefore, it is unnecessary to negotiate an agreement which envisages an unreality. They feel that the feared German Bolshevik combination is being exploited for the purpose of increasing Japanese control—a control which the Chinese dislike, but which they certainly invite by their inability to manage their own affairs, as evidenced by the growing lawlessness of the country.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

While the belief is general that Premier Tuan Chi-jui is agreeable to the Japanese suggestions mentioned above in order to gain Japanese support expressed in financial advances, it must be conceded that the Government forces have not achieved the military success that onlookers predicted. The Southern forces are by no means inclined to admit defeat. It is true that there are dissensions in their ranks, but it is equally true that there are schisms in the North. Chang Hui-chi, the commander of the Second Expeditionary army who has met with a reverse in Hunan, is anxious to retire in favour of General Hsu Shu-cheng. The advance of rebel armies from Szechuan into Shensi and Kansu is not calculated to afford much comfort to Peking. Neither are the prospects of Fung Chikwang, in Kwangtung very encouraging. Successes, however, are reported from western Szechuan, and these may conduce to a belief that victory is not far off, especially if the Fengtien troops acquit themselves in the manner expected.

ANGLO-CHINESE FRIENDSHIP.

An interesting gathering took place in the Naval Club on Friday night, when a large number of British members of the Anglo-Chinese Friendship Society were entertained by the Chinese members to an exhibition of boxing and wrestling. Most interest was aroused by the latter. The several bouts were well contested and the throws were neat and clean. The style was very decidedly catch-as-catch-can. The boxing movements were very clear, and the sword exercises were smart. Prior to the exhibition a number of members were entertained to a Chinese dinner by Dr. Tsun and Mr. E. Chen.

SALVATION ARMY.

The Salvation Army has undoubtedly come to stay in China. Already it is operating in three separate districts in Peking and has started the issue of the *War Cry* in Chinese, which, I am informed, has a paid circulation of about 3,000 copies. It is hoped to print other publications in time. Work has also been commenced in Tientsin and Chefoo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We are to have two performances of "The Rose Garden" by the Peking Choral Society this week. Another entertainment is the American Red Cross *fete*, which promises all kinds of "stunts." Unfortunately, the local celebrations for Empire Day have had to be abandoned.

DEMOCRACY IN JAPAN.

OPPOSITION TO AMERICAN CHAIR IN UNIVERSITY.

The attentive eyes of a couple of hundred professors and lecturers as well as 4,000 students of the Imperial University of Tokio, who are always claiming the freedom of learning without the intervention of conservative bureaucrats, are now concentrated upon the peculiar development of affairs as regards the official sanction for the professorial chair on America and American Affairs, which is to be established in the College of Law by the donation of ¥50,000 from Mr. Alonzo Barton Hopburn, the well-known New York banker and millionaire.

The situation is complicated, says the *Japan Advertiser*, but the fact itself is that Mr. Ryohei Okada, Minister of Education, has voiced his objection to the establishment of the new chair in Japan's leading educational institution on the ground that the American teaching of democracy will be harmful to Japan's national politics. He is hesitating to give the official sanction for the chair, which must come in the form of an Imperial Ordinance, according to the official regulations of the university.

During the latter part of last year Mr. Hopburn's donation was reported. Baron Shibusawa, who was first consulted by the New York banker upon the problem, was pleased with the latter's idea to promote Japanese-American friendship by establishing a course in the university on American affairs and sounded the university officials regarding the question. Apparently, that was practically no objection on the part of the university, and, in consequence, the negotiations were smoothly carried out.

THE AMERICAN COURSE.
Baron Megata, who was then in America as the head of Japan's financial commission, discussed the matter with Mr. Hopburn many times and the plans were satisfactorily concluded at the end of last year between the American financier and the Imperial University of Tokio.

Accordingly, the American course consisting of three lectures, "American Independence" by Dr. Nitole, "The American Constitution" by Professor Minobe and "American Diplomacy" by Professor Yoshino, was inaugurated at the beginning of the year. A grand ceremony for the opening of the new course was held, with President Baron Yamakawa's speech of congratulation, followed by a talk by Professor Fuyikata, the Dean of the Law College.

As the course was quite new to the students, and as the lecturers were all the best and most popular speakers, the course soon became a centre of interest. On every Saturday afternoon, when the lectures were given, the large auditorium was crowded by several hundred young students, consisting not only of those entered in the College of Law, but hundreds of others who were studying literature, medicine, science, engineering and even agriculture.

THE NEW PROFESSOR.
At the same time a plan was made by the faculty to select a candidate to fill the chair in the future. He was to be one who specialized in the course, some young, energetic and intelligent graduate of the college. It is said that if the selection was settled, the new professor was to be sent to America at once. Furthermore, it was promised by the university authorities that the new professor might spend one-third of every year in America, even after he began regular service. The original plan was on an even larger scale. It was proposed that the new professor should also serve as an university extension lecturer, travelling all around the Empire to give lectures on America and American affairs to public audiences in various cities and towns.

Turning to the trouble now in consideration, it is worth recalling the Imperial Ordinance on the Imperial University, which was originally issued in 1886 and revised in 1890 and 1893.

Article 1 of the Ordinance says:—"It is the purpose of the Imperial University to teach and investigate such arts and sciences as those demanded by the State." Article 18 says:—"The variety and number of the professorial chairs is to be decided by the Imperial Ordinance, which is to be issued for special necessity."

HARMFUL, HAYS OKADA.
The principles expressed in these two articles are declared to be the fundamental ideas which explain the nature of the present controversy. In an interpretation by the Minister of Education, according to a university professor, the new course on America not only fails to fill the requirement of "such arts and sciences as those demanded by the State," but is rather harmful to the welfare of the State. As the establishment of any new professorial chair is to be decided by Imperial Ordinance, in accordance with Article 18, Mr. Okada, the Minister for Education, holds practically the full power for sanctioning the new American chair.

Japanese officialdom does not invite the introduction of democratic propaganda into Japan, and fears even to hear the word "democracy," just as the Japanese people a hundred years ago shuddered before the word "Christianity," a professor at the Imperial University said to a reporter. Besides the Government officials, several university professors, though they represent the minority, hold the similar democracy. One professor declared that Professor Shinkichi Ueyeguchi, who holds the chair for Japanese Constitutional Law in the university, was disgusted by the faculty's decision to establish the new American course, and approached Premier Count Terauchi a couple of months ago, asking the Premier to intervene.

There have been whispers, of course, to the effect that the Minister of Education is not solely responsible for the desire to ban the American course of study; that there may be others behind the curtain. But the question still remains, and it is one which has deeply stirred Japanese educational circles. Shall the rising generation of Japan be permitted to receive the democratic ideas of America or shall the doors be slammed in the face of "dangerous thoughts"?

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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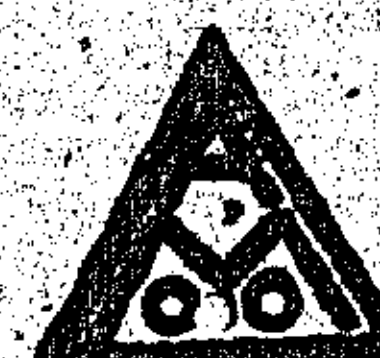
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

G. R. NOTICE
ON and after 1st June, GAP ROCK and WAGLAN will exhibit their Proper Lights from sunset to sunrise.
C. W. BECKWITH, Harbour Master, &c., &c., &c.
Harbour Department, Hongkong, 25th May, 1918. [2058]

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE

THE present students invite all Old Boys to attend a MEETING to consider the formation of a St. Stephen's College Association. The MEETING will be held in the Lai Kwai Pui Hall at 8 P.M. on THURSDAY, 30th May. Refreshments will be provided. [2059]

TO LET

"COOMBE," No. 173, Coombe Road, Magazine Gap, The Peak (Furnished), with Tennis Court and Vegetable Garden, Electric Light and Telephone, for 5 months from 1st June, 1918.
Apply to—
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON, [2060]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 27th day of May, 1918, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Repulse Bay, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN BENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sub.	Boundary Measurements.	Original Area.	Original Area.	Original Area.	Original Area.	Original Area.	Original Area.	Original Area.	Original Area.
1.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
2.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
3.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
4.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
5.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
6.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
7.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
8.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
9.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
10.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

G. R. NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. [2061]

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Business of the manufacture and sale of Ice and the business of Cold Storage hitherto carried on by the HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED, has been acquired and will in future be carried on by the DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED. Consequently upon such acquisition the name of the DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED, has been duly changed to "THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD." and its business will in future be carried on under the new name.

M. MANUK, Secretary,
THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD. [2062]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KWAISANG"
Having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 28th inst. at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined.
Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1918. [2064]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Large Dining Room on FRIDAY, the 31st May, 1918, at 5.30 P.M.

BUSINESS:

To confirm the Resolution passed on the 16th inst. as posted in the Hall of the Club.
By Order, R. DES VREUX, Secretary. [2057]

Hongkong, 17th May, 1918.

THE "STAR" FERRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on THURSDAY, the 30th May, 1918, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th April, 1918. The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 24th May, to THURSDAY, the 30th May, 1918, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, W. S. BROWN, Secretary. [2033]

Hongkong, 18th May, 1918.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices on TUESDAY, the 4th of June, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to the 28th February, 1918. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th of May to the 4th of June, both days inclusive.

H. O. HOLT, Secretary. [2029]

Hongkong, 16th May, 1918.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

THE STORE of GRACA & Co., dealers in POSTAGE STAMPS, FLOWER SEEDS, TOYS, &c.,

has been REMOVED to No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1918. [1845]

HOUSES TO LET

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FURNISHED, No. 122, THE PEAK, for the months July to October inclusive.
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MR. M. FLETCHER, Colonial Secretary's Office. [2042]

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COMMODIOUS and well-fitted SHOP in Alexandra Buildings.
Apply to—
SECRETARY, A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED. [1987]

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YU KAM HING, c/o Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER. [1858]

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 27TH MAY, 1918

QUESTIONS AT THE COUNCIL

One of the most valuable services which it is in the power of the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council to render to the public consists in asking the Government questions from time to time on matters of interest and importance, and it is obviously desirable that replies should be returned as promptly as possible. No-one will deny the importance of the questions which appeared on the agenda last Thursday, and the Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK was thoroughly justified in complaining of the interval of more than two months which had elapsed since they were submitted. This is not the first occasion on which considerable delay has occurred, and we are glad that H.E. the Governor has promised that greater expedition shall be shown in future, especially as the answers when given are not always complete, thus necessitating, as in the case of the Government Civil Hospital two years ago, supplementary questions extending over many months. It is not surprising, in such circumstances, if the idea gains currency that the Government is deliberately adopting a policy of procrastination in the hope that public interest will die down or that something will arise to divert it into other channels. Pressure of work in the Attorney-General's office is pleaded as an excuse for the failure to hold a meeting of the Council for the despatch of ordinary business since February 21st, but there seems to be no reason to wait, as in the present instance, until seven Bills can be presented together.

The Government's attitude towards the matched question does not give much promise of satisfying public sentiment on the matter. Despite the recommendations of the Special Jury, which held such

an exhaustive inquiry into the terrible disaster at the Racecourse, the Government will, apparently, content itself with drawing up certain regulations. It is not prepared to undertake the responsibility for the stability of either permanent or temporary structures which are not its property, nor of matched theatres and other structures which are erected constantly all over the Colony by private individuals. The impediment seems to be that the Public Works demand a very large staff for purposes of inspection and the Police require a great number of appliances for coping with fire. We can imagine that there may be difficulties in dealing with the more remote rural districts, but it should be possible to take adequate precautions against loss of life in the urban areas. Obviously regulations are a waste of ink and paper if it is not anybody's business to see that they are observed. As the Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C., argued, it is of no use to have general responsibility thrown over a body like the Civil Service of Hongkong. That has been demonstrated by the proceedings at the Coroner's inquiry, at which the Public Works Department and the Police played the game of battledore and shuttlecock. Now the Governor chivalrously steps forward to share the blame for the recent catastrophe because he failed to provide precautions against fire at the Race Course during the nine years that he was Captain-Superintendent of Police. His Excellency, however, is going back at least sixteen years, and the risks have probably increased considerably since then owing to the growth in the number and size of the matcheds. We are not, however, so much concerned with the past as with the immediate future. So far as that is concerned, we are told that there will never be any more matcheds at the Racecourse, and that in regard to village matcheds the aim will be to see that they are only one-storey high, that no cooking is carried on in them, and that there is ample means of escape in case of necessity. In the absence of any guarantee that the Government's intention will be carried into execution, this seems a very tame ending to a terrible tragedy.

The Government has so consistently opposed any suggestion of Hospital reform that it was only to be expected that the proposals submitted by the Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK under this head would be rejected. As we have urged before, the Government Civil Hospital is situated in an insanubrious and congested neighbourhood that is inaccessible to Europeans—the vast majority of whom either live on the higher levels or in Kowloon—and in the summer months it is a veritable inferno. By selling a portion of the site it is probable that a Hospital for Europeans could be provided in the Central District, with a branch at Kowloon, without making any heavy demand upon the taxpayers. The Government declares that it is "premature" to consider these questions, but the majority of people, we believe, will disagree with this opinion so far, at least, as it relates to the provision of accommodation in Kowloon, which is already a very populous residential district and is entirely cut off at night-time from the Island. On this side of the Harbour the position would be vastly improved if the Victoria Hospital on Barker Road—which was erected, partly from funds subscribed by the public, to serve as a hospital for women and children—performed its proper functions. Since October, 1912, however, it has been closed to maternity cases on the ground that these are not suitable for a general hospital. The natural and proper course to follow when that discovery was made would have been to add a new wing, but this the Government, without assigning any reason, flatly declines to do, and so the institution must remain more or less "a white elephant." War economy cannot be pleaded as an excuse for this refusal to make suitable provision for the sick and suffering. The Colonial Treasury is overflowing, despite the large sums devoted to improving the facilities for motoring round the Island and to constructing a network of roads in the New Territory.

The following cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony during Thursday and Friday:—Cerebro-spinal fever, 4 (3 deaths); bacillary plague, 2 (2 deaths); enteric fever, 2 (2 deaths); and diphtheria, 1 (1 death).

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG HONG SAN PO."]

CANTON, May 24th.

RAILWAY ROBBERY DENIED.

The reported railway robbery is denied. The rumour started owing to the delay of the train, and as a matter of fact the delay was due to the locomotive being out of order.

THE KWONG HOI CITY.

The Tsuchun has received reports stating that several hundred bandits are preparing to attack the Kwong Hoi city. THE KWONG HOI GUNBOAT.

We are informed that a certain Japanese firm in Canton has offered \$900,000 for the gunboat Kwong Hoi. The Tsuchun has rejected the offer, as it was decided that the boat should be sold by public auction.

SWATOW REPORTS.

Commander Chan Kwing-ming reported that Canton forces recently gained victories and occupied several districts on the Fukien borders.

Several regiments of Che-Kiang troops have arrived at Amoy. Local fighting continues on the Fukien fronts.

KWANGSI TROOPS FOR CANTON.

A message from Shui-Hing states that about 1,000 Kwangsi troops have arrived at Shui-Hing. These troops are said to be proceeding to Canton at the Tsuchun's request.

[FROM THE INTELLIGENCE BUREAU, CANTON.]

CANTON, May 23rd.

The National Assembly in Extraordinary Session in Canton finally, on May 18th, passed the long discussed bill providing for the reorganization of the Military Government established in Canton last August.

The Articles of Reorganization, when roughly translated, follows:—

Article I.—The Military Government of the Republic of China is founded upon the Confederation of the Constitutional Provinces and shall, during the incapacity of the National Assembly and the President to perform their functions, and in accordance with the Article of this Act, exercise the executive powers of the Republic of China.

Article II.—The powers of the Military Government shall be as follows:—(1) To conclude peace and declare war; (2) to transact foreign affairs and make contracts and treaties; (3) to supervise common finance; (4) to decide disputes between provinces; (5) to recognize the admission of armies from Constitutional Provinces; and (6) to deliberate on the preparation and general plan of war. All contracts or agreements involving a financial burden on the people, the issue of domestic or foreign bonds, and the offer of terms of peace shall be approved or ratified by the National Assembly in Extraordinary Session.

Article III.—The powers of the Military Government shall be exercised by an Administrative Council, consisting of seven directors elected by the National Assembly in Extraordinary Session. All meetings of the Council shall be presided over by a chairman chosen by and among the directors. Each of the Constitutional Provinces and each of the recognized Constitutional armies may nominate a delegate to the Council for participation in the deliberation on affairs mentioned in Sections one, two, four, and six of Article Two.

Article IV.—The Military Government may establish the ministries of foreign affairs, finance, war, general staff, navy, interior, communication, and justice, all under the immediate direction of the Administrative Council.

Article V.—Each ministry, unless directly controlled by a director of the Administrative Council, may have a minister.

Article VI.—All ministers shall be appointed by the Administrative Council in regular session assembled. During the inability of a director to function, he may appoint a minister to act in his stead.

Article VII.—A director of the Administrative Council may hold other offices.

Article VIII.—All documents of the Administrative Council shall be jointly signed for promulgation by the directors.

The Article IX.—The internal subordinate bureaux of the Administrative Council shall be organized by a separate law.

Article X.—The powers and functions of the Government of the Constitution Provinces shall continue as hitherto. But those organs, which are subordinate to the Peking Government, and which cannot be directly controlled by the Provinces, may be controlled by the Military Government.

Article XI.—These Articles shall be null and void when the National Assembly and the President are again capable of exercising their powers.

Article XII.—The articles shall come into force on their promulgation. In accordance with the foregoing articles, the National Assembly in Extraordinary Session, on May 20th, elected the following as directors of the Administrative Council:—Mr. Tang Shao-yi, Ex-Premier of the Republic of China; General Tang Chi-yao, Military Governor of Yunnan; Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Ex-Premier; Dr. Sun Yat-sen, First Provisional President of the Republic; Admiral Lin Pao-yih, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Navy; General Lu Yingting, Inspector-General of Liang Kwang; Mr. Ten Chuan-hsun, Former Viceroy of Liang Kwang.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SIBERIAN POSITION.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S SCRUPLES.

PARIS, May 22nd.

The *Echo de Paris*, commenting on the Sino-Japanese treaty, hopes the hour is approaching when Germany must transfer divisions from the West Front to Siberia, and declares that President Wilson's scruples are the only remaining obstacle to Sino-Japanese intervention in Siberia, which is diplomatically justified by the Bolshevik repudiation of Russia's debts.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

SIR CHARLES ADDIS RECOMMENDED AS MEMBER.

LONDON, May 24th.

Sir Charles Addis, London Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corporation, has been recommended for appointment as a member of the Court of the Bank of England.

This is the first occasion upon which a Joint Stock Banker has been proposed for election to the Court. It is commented upon as a further indication of the internal movement of reform in the Bank of England.

THE SINO-JAPANESE TREATY.

GREAT BRITAIN'S SATISFACTION.

LONDON, May 23rd.

The British Government regards with satisfaction the Sino-Japanese Treaty.

ANOTHER QUESTION FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

A SUGGESTED ANSWER.

With regard to "Roadster's" letter in our issue of Saturday last, a correspondent writes to us as follows:—

"Although only a visitor to Hongkong, 'Roadster's' suggested questions regarding a new road somewhere in the hill land opposite caused me to make enquiries, and I find that the answers to his two questions would be as follows:—

"(1) It is not a fact that the road referred to has been completed, although it is nearing completion as the result of energetic progress during the past twelve months. The engineer-in-charge has wisely left the small piece of road referred to by 'Roadster' to the last in order that eager but thoughtless motorists may not use the road until the many large banks have had a chance to consolidate when the rains come, thus saving the taxpayer some 'of his hard-earned dollars.'"

"(2) This question does not appear to require a reply."

RECOVERY.

[A SONNET.]

Where have you wandered all these weary years—
Oh, Lost—too—long, oh, Hardly—regained!

Unwitting of the ever-flowing tears
By which my care-worn cheeks are deeply stained?

Could'st thou have known how my sad soul was pained,
Thinking thee lost in some dim Ewigkeit?

Backward to me I throw thou would'st have staid
To give again thy being to my sight.

Oh, Lost—too—long, thou hast returned to me
To calm the anguished tumult of my heart.

To stay my soul's unreasoning revolt!
And, as once more I see thy symmetry,
I can outface my fortune's keenest dart,
For now—my rifle has its proper bolt!

E.W.H.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received at the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory 5 p.m., May 24th.

Cyclone or typhoon south of Naha, recurring north-eastward.

CIVILISATION AND KULTUR.

The French newspapers comment on the use of the words, "We were fortunate in being able to save the lives of 10 German officers and 108 men from the vessels which were sunk," which recently occurred in a British Admiralty communiqué. The *Gaulois* put it neatly: "Yesterday the British declared themselves happy at saving German sailors. That is civilization, that is humanity. Some days earlier we read that a German submarine had sunk a hospital ship without even attempting to come to the help of the wounded it carried. That is 'Kultur'."—*Daily News*.

THE WAR.

PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES FREEDOM OF EDINBURGH.

THE GREATEST BATTLE OF THE WORLD IMPENDING.

SUBMARINE PERIL NO LONGER A VITAL FACTOR IN THE WAR.

GERMAN-IRISH CONSPIRACY:

DISCLOSURES BY THE PRESS BUREAU.

AMERICAN ARMY TO BE INCREASED.

Branco-Belgian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

AN ENEMY RAID.

LONDON, May 24th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states:—Under a heavy barrage the enemy raided the neighbourhood of Bucquoy. A few of our men are missing.

The Franco-British patrol brought in a few prisoners from various parts of the front.

ENEMY TRENCHES RAIDED.

LONDON, May 25th.

Sir Douglas Haig states: We raided trenches in the neighbourhood of Hamel, capturing 40 prisoners and two machine-guns.

We took a few prisoners in a successful raid northward of Lens.

There is hostile gas-shelling eastward of Bethune.

BRITISH AIRMEN ACTIVE.

LONDON, May 25th.

Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—A long, fine spell ended at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 23rd inst. Before the weather broke we dropped eight tons of bombs on aerodromes in the neighbourhood of Tournai, and also, on billets.

We brought down three machines, and drove down two, uncontrollable.

Three British machines are missing.

During the night, despite high wind, we dropped over seven tons of bombs on billets in the neighbourhoods of Perone, Fricourt and Bapaume, also on hutments and woods in the Somme Area.

All our machines returned.

We dropped nearly a ton of bombs on the 24th inst. on factories and railways at Hagendengen, northward of Metz.

All our machines returned, despite attacks by air-craft and considerable anti-aircraft gunfire.

ENEMY AIR-CRAFT KEEPING ALOOF.

LONDON, May 24th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters on the 24th inst., referring to the work of aviators in delaying the German offensive plans a day or two ago, states that the enemy division lost several hundred horses as a consequence of the aerial attack and was rendered practically immobile.

Following our numerous aerial triumphs, enemy aviators are showing less and less inclination to come over our territory. Our reconnaissance photographing machines can normally venture several miles behind the German front at present without encountering any other opposition than anti-aircraft shells.

Our bombing squadron is displaying a rapidly mounting curve of activity, flying at all hours, while the Germans only fly by night. During the fine weather, which has now broken up, our air-men carried out many splendid exploits, unhesitatingly attacking hostile formations of greatly superior strength. For example, recently two of our machines attacked seven Germans; again 11 of our machines attacked an enemy formation of 28 machines. In the former case the Germans were beaten off leaving two of their machines wrecked.

THE BLACKEST CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY.

LONDON, May 24th.

Correspondents emphasise that the aeroplane bombing our hospitals on Sunday night was one of Germany's blackest crimes against humanity during the whole of the war. Some hundreds of casualties were caused amongst nurses, patients and orderlies. Taking advantage of the brilliant moon the Germans deliberately flew over a big hospital camp which the Germans had frequently seen in the daytime, and which in the most conspicuous manner was marked by Red Cross signs and flags, and successive squadrons dropped the biggest bombs on the camp. It was a tragedy of the most frightful kind.

Nearly all the hospital huts contained badly wounded men—with open wounds filtered by running water or fractured limbs suspended in slings or pulleys, men so hurt that the slightest touch or jar caused agonies. The Germans dropped a great number of bombs in the midst of the huts, a third of which were of the largest size made, and the enormous explosions left great craters. Other bombs were filled with shrapnel which swept the wards, murdering on a big scale. Throughout the terrible time of the raid, occupying two hours, not a single nurse sought cover. They moved up and down the wards encouraging and helping the patients and attending to the gravest cases, lingering at the bedside of men already shell-shocked. The heroism and superb devotion of these women have never been surpassed throughout the war. No eulogies could fittingly tribute their conduct amidst these piteous scenes, despite their own inevitable secret terror of the dreadful bombs. The Germans attacked with all the ferocity they are capable. Sunday's devilishness rivals the Lusitania and Cavell murders. Some of the raiders flew very low and raked hospital tents and huts and staff quarters with machine-guns. We brought down a German Captain who was amongst the raiders. When challenged he could not deny that he knew he was attacking a hospital. His halting answer was that he saw no Red Cross; he did not deny that the place at which one of our hospitals was deliberately bombed last year was a well-known landmark to all German aviators.

FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, May 26th.

A French communiqué states:—An enemy raid south of Hangard and another in the Vosges were repelled.

We successfully raided the enemy lines west of Noyon and Woivre, taking a number of prisoners.

ENEMY LINES PENETRATED.

PARIS, May 24th.

A communiqué states:—Enemy raids south-east of Meunil-St.-George's and west of Noyon broke down under our fire.

We penetrated enemy lines south-east of Coucy, Champagne and the Vosges and brought back prisoners.

There was intermittent artillery firing at various points on the front.

The Near East.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, May 24th.

A Palestine official message states:—We raided an enemy post on the right bank of the Jordan near Umme-shihert, killing and taking a number of prisoners.

We brought down three aeroplanes in the neighbourhoods of Nablus and Latrun.

The Arabs raided a Turkish post on the Hedjaz Railway at Wadijerdun, taking 14 prisoners. The Arabs also conducted other successful operations in southern Hedjaz and in the vicinity of Medina, destroying a section track and capturing a convoy of 300 camels attempting to enter Medina.

RAIDS BY NAVAL AIRMEN.

LONDON, May 24th.

A British Salonika official message states:—Naval airmen raided Drama aerodrome on the 12th inst. and observed one enemy machine alight. Two others were enveloped in smoke. They also raided an aerodrome at Hudova on the 24th inst., damaging the hangars. On other dates they drove down four enemy machines.

Africa.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

A BRITISH SUCCESS.

LONDON, May 24th.

An East Africa official message states:—Direct communication has been established between Edwards and Northey's columns. Edwards has occupied Nanungu, hitherto the German Headquarters; the enemy retiring to the south-west in the direction of Mahua. We engaged the main body of the enemy between Nanungu and Mahua, and drove them westwards.

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSCRIPTION IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Newfoundland, May 25th. Parliament has been prorogued. The Conscription Law becomes operative at midnight on the 24th inst.

AMERICAN ARMY TO BE INCREASED.

WASHINGTON, May 25th. Mr. McAdoo, Minister containing President Wilson, informed the Congressional leaders that new revenue legislation was imperative, including increased income, excess and profit taxes, besides taxes on unnecessary businesses and luxuries.

The Military Committee of the Senate unanimously voted in favour of a large expansion of the American Army and ordered a favourable report on the resolution urging an increase of the army by 3,000,000 men.

AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING.

A 10,000 TON SHIP EVERY DAY THIS MONTH.

DETROIT, May 24th. Mr. Schwalb, the Shipping Controller, has stated that the equivalent of a 10,000 ton ship would be delivered every working day of May.

ALIEN PROPERTY IN U.S.A.

NEW YORK, May 24th. The Custodian of Alien Property has seized seven corporations, mostly located in Massachusetts, which were the principal representatives in America of the German Government, including Wolf & Sons, said to be owned by Wolf & Soehnle, one of the largest cotton houses in the world.

THE CORPUS CHRISTI FESTIVAL.

ADVICE TO PRIESTS OF COLOGNE.

AMSTERDAM, May 25th. Cardinal Hartmann, in a letter to the Priests of Cologne, prohibits processions at present, but with a view of holding the big Corpus Christi procession he has appealed to the Pope to request the enemy to refrain from aerial attacks during the celebration. Cardinal Hartmann further directs all church doors to be left open during the services or to be arranged that they can be opened immediately, and says that if an alarm is given during the service the priest must calm the faithful from the pulpit and request them to leave quietly and go to a shelter in the basements of the large buildings, but that the priest must be the last to leave the church.

NEW DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF MEDICAL SERVICES.

LONDON, May 25th. The Press Bureau announces that Major-General Burtchell has been appointed Director-General of Medical Services to the British armies in France, in succession to Lieut.-General Sloggett.

EMPIRE DAY.

THE CELEBRATIONS IN LONDON.

LONDON, May 24th.

Empire Day was celebrated throughout London. Flags were flown from the principal buildings. All the schools celebrated the occasion during the forenoon, with special instruction and patriotic addresses calling attention to the essential unity of the Empire and the freedom of its institutions among all its subjects. Thereafter, a half-holiday was given to all the school-children. Girls were dressed in white, and wore red, white and blue colours; while the Union Jack was almost universally carried. School managers visited the schools together with local Mayors, while many of the soldiers revisited their old schools, and the wounded were entertained at many of them.

Empire Day was celebrated on the London Stock Exchange and commercial markets, by the singing of the National Anthem and the calling for cheers for sailors, soldiers, airmen and nurses.

REFERENCES IN THE FRENCH PRESS.

PARIS, May 24th.

The newspapers publish the warmest and most enthusiastic leading articles, on the occasion of Empire Day, calling attention to the solidarity of the Empire in alliance with France and other Allies. The *Matin* says: "Empire Day becomes a celebration in honour of right and civilisation; a festival of noble peoples in their fight against barbarians."

Empire Day celebrations in France evoked enthusiastic articles in the French Press, which emphasise the failure of the German efforts to separate the French and British and say that France will mingle her vows with the Empire, solidly united for the salvation of civilisation. Empire Day becomes a celebration in honour of right and civilisation. A festival of noble people in a fight against barbarians.

The Press welcomed Rudyard Kipling who has always been the voice of the Empire at the side of Lord Derby, in Sorbonne, where M. Deschanel referred to the British people as founders of civil and political liberty, now the bulwark of European freedom. Germany, he said, had united France and Britain for ever.

M. Millerand explained how the mastery of the sea had been assured by the British Navy and said the French Maritime League, of which he was President, was proud to associate itself with France's tribute to Great Britain. Mr. Leygues, speaking for the French Government, said the naval factor was decisive and thanks to maritime supremacy Great Britain and the *Entente* can look to the future without concern. Lord Derby responded and was loudly cheered.

CORDIAL FRANCO-BRITISH GREETINGS.

LONDON, May 25th.

The Press Bureau announces that M. Poincaré, in a message to H.M. the King, states:—"The whole of France is associating itself in the celebration of Empire Day. Meetings will be held in all the principal towns, when the magnificent war-effort of Great Britain, its Dominions and Colonies, will be explained." The President eloquently refers to the Anglo-French bonds of union in common ideals and sacrifices.

H.M. the King, replying, acknowledged the generous impulse impelling France to honour Empire Day, and paid a tribute to the splendour of France's achievements and glorious heroism which cannot fail to be crowned by a lasting union of the hearts of the two peoples.

OUR AIR FORCE.

THE DOMINIONS' SPLENDID CONTRIBUTION.

LONDON, May 25th.

At the Overseas Club, the Air Minister acknowledging the cheque mentioned in an earlier message said the Dominion's splendid contribution towards our armies has almost become a by-word. British gratitude and appreciation for it was never failing, but the contribution of our Overseas fellow-countrymen towards the success of our fighting air forces was greater than in any other field of warfare.

Sir Andrew Weir specially referred to the very large, enthusiastic and courageous quota contributed by Australia and Canada, and proceeded to sketch the rise of the Air Force since the beginning of the war. Outlining the policy, he said that every effort and energy would be devoted to the further development of the Air Force and its acceleration in many fields of aerial activity which could eventually contribute to the success of the war.

INCREASE OF BUTTER RATION.

LONDON, May 26th.

The Press Bureau announces:—In view of the surplus of British-made butter available the weekly ration of butter and margarine is increased an ounce, making the ration five ounces.

REGISTRATION IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, May 24th.

The Governor-General has prorogued Parliament. It is officially announced that every man and woman from the age of 21 to 60 must register their names by June.

THE GERMAN CONSPIRACY IN IRELAND.

A STATEMENT OF FACTS.

LONDON, May 24th.

The Press Bureau, in a statement regarding the Irish arrests, states that the revolutionary movement consisted of two series of activities. The first was the German attempts to foment a rebellion, and the second was the preparations of Ireland to carry out these attempts. It was possible to give a detailed account of the connection between the Sinn Féin leaders and the Germans during the period prior to the abortive Easter rebellion of 1916, but a full statement of the subsequent facts in the Government's possession was not in the public interest, because it would reveal the names of those assisting the Government and also the channels of communication through which the German Government was acting.

The story begins on the 6th of November, 1914, when Herr Zimmermann transmitted, through Count Bernsdorff, a message from Sir Roger Casement, asking that a messenger—if possible, a native-born American—be sent to Ireland with word that everything was favourable.

Casement also asked for an Irish priest to be sent to Germany to corrupt the Irish war prisoners. Father John Nicholson, an Irish-born American, reached Germany in January, 1915, and von Papen reported in December, 1914, that verbal assurances had been sent to Ireland and that the response to Casement's request had produced an excellent impression. The plot ripened at the beginning of 1916. Bernsdorff's despatch, dated February 10th, included an extract from a report by John Devoy, head of the Clan-na-Gael. Devoy wrote that action in Ireland could not be postponed much longer, because he feared the leaders would be arrested. Devoy added that it had been decided to begin action on Easter Saturday, and urged that arms and munitions should reach Ireland by that date. Bernsdorff, following the usual practice, surreptitiously attached a note to a message passed by the American Government to Berlin fixing the rising for Easter Saturday, and urging the prompt despatch of munitions. Von Jagow replied on March 4th that arms would be landed in Tralee Bay. Bernsdorff sent a message on March 4th stating that the Irish agreed, and that he was sending a messenger to Ireland with full details. Bernsdorff also telegraphed in code for use between Germans and rebels while the arms were in transit, and explained that a submarine might safely enter Dublin Bay as far as the Eglon House, without encountering the mine. Von Jagow on March 25th indicated that the arms would be sent and a special code word used nightly as an introduction to the German Wireless Press service. Bernsdorff informed Berlin that numerous private wireless receiving stations existed in Ireland. Urgent messages from America to Berlin on April 18th and April 19th fixed the delivery of the arms for the evening of Easter Sunday, provided for a landing of German troops and asked for an air raid on England and a naval attack on the English coast. These attacks actually occurred between April 24th and 26th. It was the declared hope of the rebels and their German and American friends to blockade the Irish ports against England and establish German submarine bases in Ireland. The rebellion broke out a day later than was scheduled, and in complete failure. The British Government has the clearest proof that the Irish Volunteers were long in communication with the German authorities, and received money through Irish-American societies. As soon after the rising became clear the Sinn Féin leaders were again asking for Germany's help. Berlin, in a message to Washington dated June 17th stated that they were ready to further help if the Irish would only say what sort of help was required. Bernsdorff, in a despatch dated June 16th, described the rebellion and stated that 21,000 had been provided for Casement's defence. Bernsdorff, on July 25th, despatched a message stating that reorganisation of the rebels was in progress. He also reminded Berlin of their lack of money. Bernsdorff, on September 8th enclosed a memorandum from the Irish Revolution Director, resident in America, containing detailed proposals of a fresh rising contingent upon Germany sending an expedition with a sufficient military force to cover its landing. Germany was to fix the time. The advantage of submarine and Zeppelin bases on the west coast of Ireland was mentioned as an inducement. Bernsdorff was evidently having difficulty with his task. Bernsdorff, on October 24th warned Berlin not to allow Captain Boehm, then living in Rotterdam, to write to Irishmen in America, because his letters were apt to reach the wrong people. We subsequently arrested Boehm in British waters. Bernsdorff, in a despatch dated December 4th, mentioned that the Irish leaders in America were pressing for a reply to their September 8th proposal. Zimmermann, on December 21st, replied, giving the quantities of munitions it was proposed to land between February 21st and 25th, 1917, adding that it was impossible to send troops. Bernsdorff replied on January 1st that the Irish committee had declined the proposal on the ground that the rising would be useless without German troops. After America's entry into the war communication between the German Government and Sinn Féin leaders was temporarily broken, but Devoy's messenger service between America and Ireland was not affected.

A clue to the new line of communication was subsequently obtained and actively followed up. The effect of this new line was visible in Ireland in the

speeches of Sinn Féin leaders. At this period de Valera, addressing a convention of Irish Volunteers on the 27th of February, 1917, said he would never advocate another rebellion without hopeful chances of success. A proper organisation would result in 500,000 fighting volunteers. There was no hope of success except through a German invasion of England and the landing of troops in Ireland. They should be prepared to leave nothing undone. Towards that end Valera in January, 1918, said that so long as Germany was England's enemy and England was Ireland's enemy, so long Ireland will be Germany's friend.

For a considerable time it was difficult to obtain accurate information of the German-Sinn Féin plans, but they were definitely ascertained in April, 1918. The plan of landing arms in Ireland was ripe for execution. The Germans were only awaiting information from Ireland regarding the time and place. The British authorities were warned by the Irish Command, regarding a probable landing. An agent from Germany, from a submarine actually landed on the 12th of April and was arrested. A new rising depended largely on the landing of munitions from submarines. Evidence exists that a rising was planned to follow a successful German offensive on the Western Front. Great Britain men, presumably, would be stripped of troops. Documents found in Valera's possession showed that he worked out in great detail the constitution of his rebel army and hoped to muster 500,000 trained men. There was evidence that German munitions were actually shipped aboard submarines at Cuxhaven in the beginning of May and that German submarines had for some time been busy on the West Coast of Ireland with other errands than the destruction of shipping.

Thus it would be seen that negotiations between the Sinn Féin Executive and Germany were virtually continuous for 3½ years. A section of Irish-Americans were at first the intermediary of these discussions, but since America's entry into the war, the communications with the enemy have tended to be more direct.

The second rising was planned for 1917, and only broke down because Germany was unable to send troops. The plans for a 1918 rising were maturing in connection with the German offensive at the Western Front and a new shipment of arms from Germany was imminent.

An important feature of every plan was the establishment of submarine bases in Ireland in order to menace the shipping of all nations.

In these circumstances there was no other course open to the Government, if useless bloodshed was to be avoided and its duty to the Allies to be fulfilled, but to intern the authors and abettors in this criminal intrigue.

PRESS CRITICISM.

LONDON, May 25th.

Commenting on the Irish evidence, the *Daily Telegraph* states that even a cursory perusal of the evidence justifies the action of the Government and that the explanations as to why the latest evidence cannot be given will satisfy any reasonable person. Possibly some were now interned who had no direct treasonable communication with the enemy, but will anyone doubt that they knew the conspiracy was in progress and were co-sentencing parties to treason? The Government had the choice of two alternatives, either to wait till the twentieth hour and make a complete bag without bloodshed or wait till the twelfth hour for the cold-blooded murder of Irish policemen which always inaugurates an Irish rebellion. The Government did its duty and public opinion will now demand that the ring-leaders be tried, and punished without delay. If the Constitutional Nationalists were sincere, and disowning sympathy with treason, they surely will not hesitate to swell the chorus of detestation among Allied countries at the infamous Sinn Féin treachery.

The *Daily Express* says the Government has established a convincing *prima facie* case against the Sinn Féiners. They should now be tried as publicly as possible. Ireland would listen to them no more, if they were proved guilty in open court, but half of Ireland would believe them innocent if they were kept interned without trial.

The *Daily Graphic* says the Government's action was amply justified.

The *Daily Chronicle* says the startling part of the *communiqué* is the proof that the rebellion on Easter, 1916, had direct German inspiration and was not the impulsive act of headstrong enthusiasts, but part of a carefully planned conspiracy, which, if successful, would have irreparably harmed the cause of Great Britain and her Allies including Catholic Belgium. But the *communiqué* should have provided more substantial justification for the recent arrests in order to satisfy Irish public opinion. Ireland is not, and has never been pro-German. If it could be shown that Sinn Féin leaders really conspired to establish German submarine bases in the Irish coast, this would produce a great revolution of feeling against Sinn Féin throughout Ireland.

THE REPATRIATION OF PRISONERS-OF-WAR.

NEGOTIATIONS TO BE OPENED WITH GERMANY.

LONDON, May 24th.

Reuter learns that the British Government has decided to open negotiations with Germany, through Holland, for the purpose of extending the present arrangement for the repatriation and internment of civilian and combatant prisoners. The scope of the negotiations has not yet been determined.

(Continued on Page 6.)

WHITEAWAY'S

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THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FREEDOM OF EDINBURGH TO PRIME MINISTER.

WAR SITUATION REVIEWED.

LONDON, May 24th.

Mr. Lloyd George, on receiving the freedom of the City of Edinburgh, was accorded an ovation. In the course of a speech, the Prime Minister reviewed the situation of the war.

Illustrating what Russia's collapse had meant to the Allies, the Prime Minister mentioned that even at present America had not given one-fifth of the fighting strength which the enemy had received owing to that collapse.

The Prime Minister reminded his audience that since the Government took office it had to deal with two adverse circumstances, namely, the collapse of Russia and unrestricted submarine warfare, but the brave men of the Navy and of the Mercantile Marine had at last, thank God, conquered these pests. By day and night, fair weather and foul, they tracked them down. (Cheers.) He read the Admiralty statement, which showed that we were sinking more submarines than the enemy was building, and that the Allies were building ships faster than the enemy could sink them. There was a record destruction of submarines in April. (Cheers.) The submarine would still be troublesome, but it was no longer a peril. "As a determining factor in winning or losing the war you can rule out the submarine." (Cheers.) It was the failure of the submarine that had accounted for the present offensive to which the enemy had been driven as a last resource. The Allies had to bridge the chasm between the collapse of Russia and the coming in of America—a yawning, terrifying gulf whose spans were being built under a very heavy fire. We are on the eve of a very great attack. No man ought to boast about the outcome, but those who knew best were full of confidence about the result. The fact that we are fighting as one instead of three or four was going to be a great help to our strength. It was a race between Hindenburg and President Wilson. There was a time to harass the men charged with the destinies of the nation. (Cheers.) If he thought that by an act of safe and honourable means we could have averted the struggle or secured an earlier termination he should at present be burdened and weighted down with anxiety, but he could say the Government had neglected no possible means of finding if there was an outlet from the horrors of the struggle. There were two types of extremists—the extremist who is crying for peace when there is no peace. That man was not a real friend, but an enemy of peace. He encouraged the enemy and depressed his friends. Then there was the war extremist, who regarded every thought of peace as treason. The path of sanity and safety which the Government ought to tread was between these two. (Cheers.) There were in the Allied countries and in Great Britain a considerable number of people who thought that peace was achievable without victory. He thought there were fewer of them now. (Cheers.) These people in Russia constituted the majority, and the result had been disastrous for that great country. What had been Germany's reply to the temperate and moderate pronouncements of the peace aims of President Wilson and Great Britain? The first reply was a most violent offensive, launched with the avowed determination to annihilate the British Army. The second answer was seen in the state of Russia. Some people paid too much heed to the speeches of enemy statesmen, and these people said, "Why don't you respond to these appeals?" The Prime Minister added, "We did answer, and the moment we answered the response came from Germany. Why? He did not think the German and Austrian statesmen were deliberately deceiving, but it was because they did not count in the least in these countries. They were used by the military chiefs when it served their purpose.

In conclusion, the Prime Minister said he welcomed criticism, but it must be helpful, not malignant. He had no party organisation behind him to record his achievements or to palliate his shortcomings, but so long as he did his best to win he felt sure of the support of all parties. (Cheers.) No mere intrigue or cabal could have placed him at the head as chief director of the British Empire and maintain him there for eighteen months as an ordinary man of the people without rank or social influence or special advantages. He was there by the will of the people, and he felt confident he had behind him men of all creeds and parties who placed the honour of their native land and the freedom of mankind above the triumph of any faction. (Loud cheers.) Referring to how Great Britain had met the submarine menace, the Prime Minister said that the Government's problem had been to save the windpipe of the Allied armies, namely, the British Mercantile Marine. Every Government Department was set to deal with it, shipping had to be reorganised and a Scotsman had brilliantly achieved that task. (Cheers.) Then we had to reduce our needs, cut down imports by millions of tons, and increase some products of ores, timber and food. Here he paid a tribute to the patriotism of the farmers and landowners. Since 1910 we had increased the tillage in the United Kingdom by a million acres, doubled the shipping output, and this year we hoped to treble, if not quadruple it. (Cheers.) He paid a tribute to the skill, ingenuity and resource, and above all, the invincible valour of our sailors in the Navy and Mercantile Marine, whose thrilling deeds gave new heart to the people, and enriched our history and character. (Cheers.)

He said that the coming battle would be the greatest ever fought on earth, upon which depended greater consequences for the human race than any battle ever fought. He was glad to think they had at the head of the forces of freedom a man of Generalissimo Foch's genius. (Cheers.)

The Prime Minister emphasised that everything must be done to keep up the spirit, morale, determination and unity of the people as long as the struggle continued. He remarked that the lesson of Russia was to trust not over much in formulae. "Make no mistake, we are dealing with a ruthless Prussian despotism that is out for plunder, pillage and loot." Germany had not intended to bring the war to an end till its basket was as full as it could hold. That had been its policy towards Russia. Let those who imagined they could secure for the world freedom and security without breaking the Prussian military power remember what befell the Russian democracy. (Loud cheers.) A thrilling moment during Mr. Lloyd George's first speech was when he called for cheers for the Navy, which was responded to by ringing rounds.

THE PREMIER ON THE IRISH CONSPIRACY.

LONDON, May 24th.

Speaking subsequently at a luncheon, the Premier referred to the brilliant achievements of the Scottish Divisions in battle. He wished he could say of Ireland what could be said of Scotland. Irishmen had fought brilliantly, as always, but they had unfortunately held aloof. It was not relevant to say England had treated that country badly in the dim past. This was not England's struggle; it was Belgium's, Serbia's, Poland's and the small Catholic Nationalities in the Austrian Empire. It was the struggle of France, the truest, most loyal and most steadfast friend that Ireland ever had. He was sorry to say that Ireland not merely sulked, but many Irishmen seemed to have been swayed by that Military Autocracy, which oppressed small nations.

He had seen evidence of conspiracy with the German military authorities. There was no doubt regarding the duty of the Irish Government. Had the Government shirked action they would have deserved impeachment. Much evidence could not be published without endangering public safety, because it gave away sources of information. No taunts would drive the Government to publish the last part of the evidence. Arrangements had been concerted for a great rising in Ireland at a moment which seemed most critical for the Allies. The moment the German High Command commenced the present battle in France was deemed the time for stimulating a rising.

The evidence in possession of the Government convinced him that the Irish Nationalist leaders were not cognisant of the plot. Opportunity would be afforded Irishmen voluntarily to come forward and participate in the war. He was hopeful that the response would be worthy of their best and highest traditions. (Loud applause.)

OUR NEWEST ALLIES.

NEW YORK, May 25th.

San Juan del Sur and Costa Rica have declared war on the Central European Powers.

CARE OF DISABLED SERVICE MEN.

LONDON, May 24th.

At the close of the Inter-Allied Conference, the Duke of Connaught said that though a pension was necessary and should be liberal, it was only part, and in no way the principal part, of the State's duty to the disabled man. The great aim of all of them was to rehabilitate him, to give him a chance again of becoming useful and happy, to make him as physically fit as possible and to enable him to return to his old trade or teach him a new trade suitable to his conditions. The old days of neglect of the hero of the battlefields have gone for ever. The Allies and the Dominions stood shoulder to shoulder in the fight for justice, liberty and right, and stood equally together to repair and re-build sufferers in the mighty conflict. (Cheers.)

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

CAZARIST REGIME IN UKRAINE.

AMSTERDAM, May 24th.

The Ukraine correspondent of the Vorwärts states that a Czarist regime has been inaugurated in Ukraine. Many Ukrainian newspapers have been suppressed. Leading Ukrainians have been arrested en masse, and a state of war declared at Kiev and in five Governments. The pan-Ukrainian Labour Congress has been forbidden, and also the Ukrainian Peasants' Congress, in which 4,000 persons were participating, and which previously strongly protested against representatives of foreign Governments interfering in the class struggle in Ukraine, the dissolution of the Ukrainian Parliament, and the introduction of Skoropadsky's rule, which are supported only by a handful of anti-revolutionary capitalists.

The *Reichs-Tagblatt* Zeitung warns its readers that Germany must reckon upon a change in the situation of Russia. It says the *Proletariat* Menshevik party have, apparently, recently gained a strong influence. The journal refers gloomily to the news of plots at Kiev against the German Government and the dictator, Skoropadsky.

According to the same Journal's Correspondent at Bukharest, General von Mackensen has assumed control of the Military Administration in Roumania.

SIGNATION OF FINNISH GOVERNMENT.

STOCKHOLM, May 25th.

The Finnish Government has resigned in consequence of the appointment of Premier Svinhufvud as Dictator.

(Continued on Page 7.)

HONGKONG WAR BONDS DRAWING



PRIZES.

The sale of tickets has proceeded so satisfactorily that the Committee is now able to indicate a provisional allocation of the 3 big prizes and the 100 smaller prizes.

The prizes given below are, as already advised, subject to the amount available for distribution being the sum of \$500,000.

In this event:—

WAR CHARITIES WILL RECEIVE	Approximately.
1st prize	\$125,000
2nd prize	187,500
3rd prize	37,500
4 prizes of \$10,000 each (approx.)	20,000
3 prizes of \$7,500 each	15,000
2 prizes of \$5,000 each	10,000
2 prizes of \$2,500 each	5,000
7 prizes of \$2,000 each	14,000
6 prizes of \$1,000 each	6,000
10 prizes of \$700 each	7,000
15 prizes of \$400 each	6,000
15 prizes of \$300 each	4,500
24 prizes of \$200 each	4,800
15 prizes of \$100 each	1,500
103 prizes	\$500,000

The closing date for sale of tickets is 12th June and the number of tickets now available for sale is rapidly becoming less, therefore if you have not bought all the tickets you require it is advisable to hurry up and tell your friends to do likewise.

TICKETS \$5.00 each.

ON SALE AT ALL STORES, CLUBS, HOTELS, BANKS, Etc.

[1934]

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AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

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P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

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Each Capsule bears the name.

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Sold by all Chemists.

THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

Franco-Belgian Front.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

RAIDS REPULSED.

LONDON, May 23rd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed raids at Aveluy Wood, and southward of Hebuterne. We attacked a machine-gun post at Aveluy Wood and destroyed the gun. The French captured a machine-gun and a few prisoners in successful raids northward of Bailleul and eastward of Loere.

AERIAL WARFARE.

LONDON, May 24th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—We dropped over 18 tons of bombs on aerodromes and billets. We brought down 14 and drove down two out of control. Three of ours are missing.

Our night-fliers dropped 11 tons on aerodromes and Bruges docks and billets in the same area. Several direct hits were made on a train, setting it afire.

We again attacked Mannheim and dropped 24 heavy bombs on a chlorine factory causing two large fires.

Aviators clearly observed the blackened girders of the buildings gutted by the fires we caused the preceding night.

We also dropped four tons of bombs on a very important electric power station at Kreuswald. One bomb hit the boiler house; another caused a large cloud of steam to arise from another building. All our machines returned.

We heavily bombed on Thursday morning the Metz-Sablon railway station. Bombs were observed on engine sheds and on the track. All our machines returned, despite considerable anti-aircraft fire.

FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY LINES ENTERED.

PARIS, May 23rd.

A communiqué states:—There have been intermittent bombardments south of the Aisne.

An enemy *coup-de-main* in the region of Bois-de-Mongival failed under our fire.

Our patrols and detachments entered enemy lines, notably in Champagne, Avo. court Wood and Woevre, and took prisoners and material.

MILLION AMERICANS IN FRANCE NEXT MONTH.

WASHINGTON, May 23rd.

Mr. Caldwell, a member of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, predicts that there will be 1,000,000 American troops in France by June.

ALLIED AIRMEN GIVE GERMAN NO REST.

PARIS, May 24th.

A communiqué reports:—There was intermittent artillery activity at some points south of the Aisne, but there was no infantry action. Eleven German aeroplanes were felled between May 15th and 20th.

Our bombing squadrons during the day and night of May 20th dropped seventeen tons of bombs in the St. Quentin, Noyen and Tergnier regions, on stations at Peronne, Rosieres and Nesles, and on aerodromes at Villeselve. Thirty tons of explosives were dropped in the same region during the day and night of May 21st. In addition eleven tons were dropped on cantonments and stations in the region of Villeneuve, Hirson, Le Cateau and Aulnoye. Italian airmen participated.

BELGIAN REPORT.

LONDON, May 24th.

A Belgian communiqué reports fairly violent reciprocal artillery firing at Langemarck and Mercken.

The Near East.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ALLIED ADVANCE IN ALBANIA.

ATHENS, May 21st.

French and Italian troops in Albania have advanced to a maximum depth of eleven miles in the past three days. They took a number of prisoners and completely opened the Santi-Quaranta road between Elseka and Koryza. The Allied casualties were very light.

GERMANY'S LATEST ABOMINATION.

LONDON, May 24th.

The *Times*, commenting on the hospital outrage, recalls the German proverb "One has never done learning." The Germans are bent on teaching the world

Aerial Activities.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

NAVAL AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS.

GERMAN DESTROYER SUNK.

LONDON, May 23rd.

An Admiralty communiqué states:—Air force contingents between May 20th and 22nd carried out bombing operations at Zeebrugge, also on the mole and seaplane base, enemy shipping in the vicinity, and also on Thourout and the aerodromes at St. Denis-Western. Two direct hits were made on enemy destroyers. A photographic reconnaissance shows one destroyer was sunk.

We drove down three enemy machines out of control. All ours returned.

THE ZEEBRUGGE DAMAGE.

AMSTERDAM, May 24th.

The *Telegraph* learns that the damage done in the blockading attack on Zeebrugge included the explosion of an ammunition depot near the harbour, the collapse of some hangars, the destruction of fifteen aeroplanes and the blowing up of a battery near a hotel.

Reinforcements were sent to Zeebrugge after the attack.

AIR-RAIDS IN GERMANY CREATE UNEASINESS.

LONDON, May 23rd.

The widespread uneasiness owing to the British air-raids in Germany has compelled Count Hertling to issue a statement in which, however, he admits that no sure protection exists.

BRITISH AIRMEN BOMB CATTARO.

ROME, May 24th.

A Naval official message states:—A British air squadron on May 20th bombed the hydroplane and submarine bases at Cattaro and started fires. All the machines returned safely, notwithstanding counter-action.

General.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

THE LAND OF TWENTY-FIVE LASHES.

LONDON, May 24th.

The Right Rev. James Cooper, D.D., Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, reporting on foreign missions at yesterday's session at Edinburgh, said that great issues hung on the fate of German East Africa. Was it to be German again? (Cries of "No.") Or internationalized or British? (Cries of "British!")

The Moderator added that the result of his correspondence and contact with those most experienced and sagacious in East African affairs was that retrocession to Germany would be a real calamity. German East Africa was known as "The land of twenty-five lashes," because of the terrible punishments inflicted on the natives, who now sang a special chant round their village fires: "Twenty-five lashes are gone." "The Moderator added, amid applause, "What is gone must be gone forever."

AMERICA'S NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

WASHINGTON, May 23rd.

The Senate has passed a Bill authorizing a naval expenditure of \$1,500,000,000, which is \$226,000,000 over the amount authorized. The Bill will be submitted to a joint conference of both Houses.

PREPARING FOR THE "FOURTH."

Every shipyard in the United States has been telegraphically asked to speed up the production and make July 4th the greatest ship-launching day in the history of America.

AMERICA'S MAN-POWER.

WORK OR FIGHT.

WASHINGTON, May 24th.

The Provost Marshal has ordered that all men of draft age engaged in a number of scheduled non-effective occupations must work or fight after July 1st. The list includes waiters, liftmen and store clerks. Men refusing useful employment will be forthwith sent into the Army.

It is believed the plan will largely solve the war labour problem and render labour conscription unnecessary. The list of non-effective occupations will be extended as required.

The Provost Marshal interviewed emphasized that the organization of manpower for war industry purposes was as equally important as the organization of soldiers.

ARMY LARGE ENOUGH TO DEFEAT GERMANY.

The Military Committee of the House of Representatives has unanimously adopted the proposal of Secretary Baker to amend the Army Bill authorizing the President to call out such number of men for military service as he is able to bring and equip, and to use them in the war. The Army Bill as it stands limits the President to summoning approximately a million men for general service. The amendment removes all restrictions and provides for an army large enough to defeat Germany whether five million or ten million.

BELGIAN RELIEF FLEET RESTORED.

WASHINGTON, May 24th.

Mr. Hoover announces that President Wilson has approved of the restoration of the Belgian Relief Fleet to its original number. Great Britain and the United States have undertaken to find half the tonnage necessary to restore the volume of foodstuffs for the maintenance of the Belgian and French populations in the invaded regions. Ninety thousand tons of foodstuffs will be despatched during the next ninety days.

RIVETING COMPETITION.

INTERESTING RIVALRY.

LONDON, May 24th.

Much interest is being shown in the record-breaking riveting competition between British and American shipyards.

A Barrow riveter named Moses yesterday drove 5,894 rivets in nine hours, 1,019 better than the new record established at Baltimore a week ago, and 355 better than the new record made at San Francisco on Wednesday.

Moses worked on a nine-inch howitzer before a thousand anxious onlookers, including Army and Navy representatives.

The Mayor of Barrow congratulated the champion, and a director of Vickers' presented him with £25.

A number of women workers sacrificed their meat ration in order to ensure Moses and his squad an extra ration of beef.

Moses used a riveting machine styled "Little David," after Mr. Lloyd George.

ITALY'S WAR-ENTRY.

PRINCE OF WALES ATTENDS CELEBRATIONS.

ROME, May 24th.

The Prince of Wales has arrived as special envoy of King George to the commemoration of Italy's entry into the war.

It is semi-officially announced that King George has sent the Prince of Wales to attend the Italian celebrations in order to strengthen the bonds of alliance and friendship between the two countries.

An enormous crowd welcomed the Prince of Wales outside the station, where the Duke of Genoa, the Premier, all the Ministers and the British Ambassador and diplomats received him. The streets were bedecked and lined with soldiers, including Czech-Slovaks just arrived in Rome.

The Press warmly and affectionately pays a tribute to the Prince, who is staying at the British Embassy.

AMERICA'S PLEDGE.

WASHINGTON, May 24th.

The anniversary of the Italian entry into the war was celebrated in many American towns. At a meeting in Washington Mr. Lansing read a message from President Wilson to the Italian people pledging the determination of the United States to continue to fight the war for the liberation of nations with ever-increasing resolution and force.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

GERMAN TROOPS DRIVEN OUT OF CERTAIN PLACES.

LONDON, May 23rd.

Delayed Moscow telegrams indicate that the conflict between the Rada and General Skoropadsky originated in General Skoropadsky mobilising the White Guards and declaring the Rada dissolved.

It is reported that violent fighting occurred in the region of Tchernigoff between German troops and supporters of the Rada, who, with the assistance of Polish legionaries, drove out the Germans from several places.

GERMANS ATTACK POLISH CORPS.

LONDON, May 24th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Moscow reports under date May 17th:—A newspaper despatch from Kiev says that the Germans issued an ultimatum ordering the disarming and disbanding within twenty-four hours of the Second Polish Army Corps, quartered in the vicinity of Kiev.

The General Commanding refused and the Germans thereupon attacked the Poles, who retaliated.

The result is so far unknown.

It is reported that 15,000 were engaged on either side and the casualties were numerous.

A despatch from Vienne states that Prince Leopold of Bavaria ordered the disarming of the Polish Legionaries in the Mink Government and the Legionaries refused.

ANTI-AUSTRIAN DEMONSTRATION AT PRAGUE.

LONDON, May 23rd.

There has been another big pro-Entente and anti-Austrian demonstration at Prague.

The demonstrations were mostly Czechs with Slavophil and Italian sympathisers. Thirty were arrested.

THE INTER-ALLIED SOCIALISTS' MEMORANDUM.

BULGARIA'S REPLY.

LONDON, May 23rd.

The Bulgarian Socialist Party's reply to the inter-Allied Socialist Memorandum, adopted by the Conference on February 24th, which is the first official reply received from the enemy, has reached London, and accepts the general proposals of the Memorandum, and even the majority of the suggested territorial adjustments.

Although the reply maintains that, ethnographically, Macedonia should be united to Bulgaria, it seems probable that the Bulgars will be willing to agree to Macedonia autonomy.

The reply states that it is hoped the German Socialists will reply to the Memorandum equally moderately and conciliatorily.

GERMAN SUBMARINE BRUTALITY INCREASING.

AMSTERDAM, May 23rd.

Giving evidence before the Shipping Council which is enquiring into the sinking of the Dutch steamer *Catherine*, the mate stated that when the submarine crew heard that one of their shots had killed the Captain they laughed. The Dutch Shipping Inspector characterised this as inexcusable; the Germans were acting with increasing brutality against small vessels. They no longer fired warning shots; indeed, they shot people dead without hesitation. This, added the Inspector, was beyond all endurance.

GERMANY AND A "FREESEA."

LONDON, May 23rd.

Baron Kuehlmann, addressing the Berlin Chamber of Commerce, dwelt on the numerous economic advantages of the Rumanian Treaty, but emphasised that all these closer commercial ties which Germany had recently secured in the East made a "free sea" all the more necessary for German trade. They must continue to strive for this. (Cheers.)

GENERAL EXCHANGE OF WAR PRISONERS.

CABINET CONSIDERING MATTER.

LONDON, May 23rd.

Reuter is informed that the Cabinet is considering the question of a general exchange of prisoners.

An announcement is expected shortly. The Government has received information from prisoners who have escaped since March 21st confirming that British war-prisoners are employed immediately behind the German lines.

EMPIRE DAY.

WIDESPREAD CELEBRATION.

LONDON, May 24th.

Empire Day will be celebrated by the customary school celebrations. The principal event will be the entertainment of eight thousand children of fighting men and fifteen hundred wounded officers and men at a great concert at the Albert Hall, which Their Majesties will attend.

One of the most important semi-private functions will be the gathering of the amalgamated Overseas Club and Patriotic League of Britons Overseas, at which Mr. Hewins will present the Air Minister with a cheque for £13,500, subscribed by members to cover the cost of eight aeroplanes.

Musical programmes at the theatres and music halls will be largely national and patriotic.

PRESS ALLUSIONS.

Empire Day is the subject of an editorial in the *Daily Telegraph*, which enumerates the war disappointments of last year, but records as a counter-balance the undiminished confidence with which the armies, with line unbroken, await the new onslaught, with the encouraging outlook afforded by the magnificent outburst of American military ardour and the closer unity of France and Italy with Great Britain.

The *Times* says:—Empire Day reminds us that the Premiers of the Dominions for the second year in succession are en route to attend the Empire War Cabinet, where only can they acquire a knowledge of the more intimate problems of the Empire, warring as one of the alliance of nations.

The journal adds that British Ministers are certain to profit by the intercourse with their overseas colleague to take longer views.

The *Times* hopes the criticism expressed in certain Dominions last year that their representatives had been wasting time would not be possible this year.

It says:—It should be common knowledge now that the Imperial War Cabinet is the Executive Government of the Empire in other than local relations by a body of representatives of its constituent States. India has a part in it. The emergency of the Imperial War Cabinet was an improvisation demanded by immediate future needs. Such developments are never popularly understood at the outset, but with time the instinct of the people has adapted itself to appreciate them. We are confident that this is now the case with the Imperial War Cabinet.

IN FRANCE.

PARIS, May 24th.

The Association of Paris Journalists has telegraphed the British Institute of Journalism associating itself with the testimonies of gratitude to the British nation which will be given to-day through our France on the occasion of Empire Day.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC BETWEEN GERMANY AND HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, May 23rd.

The *Nieuwe Courant* announces that traffic between Germany and Belgium over the Limburg railway commences on June 4th. Twenty trains will run daily. These will be served by Dutch personnel across Dutch territory.

THE IRISH CONSPIRACY.

EDITOR ARRESTED.

LONDON, May 23rd.

Michael Lennon, a member of the Sinn Féin Executive and editor of *Young Ireland*, was arrested in Dublin last night.

All the deportees have been informed that they could have their cases investigated by two Judges, and it is understood that all refused the offer.

FURTHER ARRESTS.

LONDON, May 24th.

Mr. Walter Long has arrived in Dublin and is the guest of the Viceroy. A few further arrests have been made in the country.

A PATRIOTIC FRENCHMAN.

PARIS, May 23rd.

M. Clemenceau has handed the Cross of the Legion of Honour to Lieutenant Pillelume, who recently escaped from Germany after killing three German soldiers who tried to stop him. He had previously assisted the escape of well-known French aviators whose freedom he considered to be more valuable to France than his own.

CANADA AND HEREDITARY TITLES.

OTTAWA, May 23rd.

In the House of Commons, Sir Robert Borden stated that the Government had suggested to the Imperial Government that Canadian titles should be conferred on the advice of the Canadian Premier, that no further hereditary titles should be conferred on Canadians, and that the existing hereditary titles in Canada should be extinguished within a fixed period.

Sir Robert Borden had proposed a conference on the subject which affected other Dominions.

The House endorsed Sir Robert Borden's action.

OBITUARY.

ADMIRAL SIR G. H. U. NOEL.

LONDON, May 24th.

The death is announced of Admiral Sir G. H. U. Noel, G.C.B., K.C.M.G. [Admiral Noel was born in 1845 and was appointed Admiral of the Fleet in 1908. He retired in 1915. He commanded on the China Station from 1904 to 1906.]

FAMOUS MUSICAL CONDUCTOR'S APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, May 24th.

Sir Henry Wood, the famous musical conductor, has accepted the conductorship of the Symphony Orchestra of Boston, Mass.

HOARDING OF SILVER COINS.

LEGISLATION IN ENGLAND AND SPAIN.

LONDON, May 22nd.

The *Gazette* contains a new Defence of the Realm regulation which provides that after May 27th no person shall retain current silver coins of a value exceeding his reasonable personal and business requirements.

MADRID, May 22nd. The Minister of Finance has introduced in the Chamber proposals prohibiting the use of silver money exceeding 50 pesetas in private transactions and providing for the immediate demonetization and sale of superfluous silver coins and the compulsory use of gold.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, May 22nd.

The silver market is quiet.

STRAITS PARCEL MAILS LOST.

LONDON, May 24th.

The Postmaster-General announces the loss at sea through enemy action of parcels mails posted at Singapore between January 12th and 19th; at Penang between January 4th and 22nd; at Malacca January 11th to 18th; Federated Malay States January 3rd to 24th. They were only a few letters lost. These were dated January 17th-19th from Singapore, and January 21st-22nd from Penang, and were specially superimposed by the senders as to route.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 23rd.

The War Cabinet has decided that horse racing must be further curtailed in consequence of the increasing strain on the railways. The Jockey Club, therefore, has limited racing to Newmarket after May 31st.

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17

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(MILBURN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

or to Messrs & Co., Canton.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"TAMING"	On 27th May, Noon.
CEBU and ILOILO	"HWAH RUI"	On 28th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SU-KIANG"	On 28th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 30th May, 3 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN	"KUEIGHOW"	On 3rd June, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"BINKIANG"	On 4th June, 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

TELEPHONE 86

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD**HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.**

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 to 10 Days).

"HAIKONG" ... | Capt. J. W. Evans ... | TUESDAY, 28th May, at Noon.
"HAIKON" ... | Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... | FRIDAY, 31st May, at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Elsie Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**APCAR LINE.**

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamer have excellent Saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified cargo.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SABBOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.**ROYAL MAIL SERVICE**

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
to COLOMBO	Leave Hongkong	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transshipment), IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON, Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID. CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES. PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave Port Said about	Due at Marseilles if sailing about	Due at London about
The Intermediate Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.		

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines. Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DUNCAN, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown. For Further Information, Passage Fares, (Freights), (Handbooks), Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to—

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI KOBE	KAMAKURA MARU 12,500 tons	Tues. 28th May 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU 12,500 tons	Thurs. 30th May 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI KOBE	NIKKO MARU 9,600 tons	Sat. 15th June 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU 12,500 tons	Sat. 29th July 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	HWAH-WU MARU 8,000 tons	Thurs. 30th May
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURS. IS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. + Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
+ FUSHIMI MARU ... Tues. 11th June, at 11 A.M.
+ KASHIMA MARU ... Thurs. 20th June, at 11 A.M.

† Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI Manager

Telephone 222 and 233

TOYO KISEN KAISHA**SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	18,000	MON., 3rd June.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	SAT., 8th June.
TENYO MARU	22,000	SAT., 22nd June.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	TUES., 18th July.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,200	July 12th.
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 6th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available for two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available for six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

F. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

MARSEILLES LINE—Monthly service via Singapore and Port Said.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"ARABIA MARU"	WED. DAY, 5th June, at 3 P.M.
"AFRICA MARU"	SUNDAY, 9th June, at 3 P.M.
"CANADA MARU"	MONDAY, 17th June, at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeds to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMERAN LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON TIE WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"AMAKURA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 2nd June, at Noon.
TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"BOSSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 6th June, at 8 A.M.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

Please Apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

JUNE 21, and AUGUST 31, 1918.

AN UNBROKEN HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

C. H. BETTER, Freight and Passage Agents.
Prince's Building, 100, Queen's Road.

